PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

No. 550

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1797.

Weegee Botom.

THIS moſt valuable Townſhip, containing upwards of 4600 acres of Land, of which the greater part is of the richeſt bottom, and the whole excellent land for cultivation, will be expoſed to Sale at the CITY COFFEE-HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA on the 20th day of March next. It lies on the bank of the Ohio river, about ſeven miles from the flouriſhing town of Wheling, and has ſeveral valuable mill ſeats on it. It is acknowledged by thoſe who well know its ſituation, to be one of the beſt places for laying out a Town on the weſtern waters.

Two Thouſand Dollars muſt be paid at the time of ſale, Two Thouſand Dollars on the 20th of June, and the remainder in twelvemonth from the ſecond payment—the other conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. The purchaſer may rely on an indiſputable title.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1797.

Out Lots for Sale.

WILL be Sold by Public Sale at the houſe of Joſeph Poſtlethwait, Innkeeper in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Saturday the 23d inſtant, Three Out Lots, each containing 10 acres, in the Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, north and weſt of the Allegheny River, viz. No. 238, 261, and 274. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittſburgh.

March 2, 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A tract of firſt rate Land containing 76 acres, ſituated on Robinſon's run, Waſhington county, near to Jacob Hanſon's mill, and within one mile of the Rev. John Riddle's meeting houſe, there is 35 acres cleared & under good fence, three acres of meadow, there is two good dwelling houſes, and a cellar barn with 12 feet of a ſhed, an excellent Horſe mill, alſo a ſtill houſe with two good ſtills & ſtill veſſels, which will be ſold with the place or ſeparate, a reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

LEONARD DOBBINS.

February 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of WELSH and KUNTZ being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective balances, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

WELSH & KUNTZ.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1797.

The Hatting Buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, as uſual, at the ſame place, thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his utmoſt exertions to pleaſe.

JACOB WELSH.

Wanted, as an Apprentice

to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

JACOB FERREE's

Beſt Rifle Powder,

To be Sold by HENRY WOLF, Gunſmith in Pittſburgh. March 7, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 16 1797.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the ſubſcribers executors of the eſtate of David Duncan, deceaſed, will attend on the lands belonging to the ſaid eſtate ſituate on Muddy creek, now Green county, either to ſell or rent, on the 25th inſt.

A. KIRKPATRICK, GEO. WALLACE, } Executors.

March 3, 1797.

Wanted Immediately,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of Milk. Generous wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1797.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Sales of Depreciation Lands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land, (commonly called depreciation lands) formerly in Weſtmoreland, now in Allegheny county, were ſold at Greenſburgh in the month of Auguſt laſt, by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland, for taxes, pretended to be due thereon, for Allegheny county, in the year 1789—and whereas the ſaid taxes were not legally aſſeſſed, nor the ſaid commiſſioners authoriſed to act, nor due notice of the intended ſale given; the commiſſioners, for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, have ſold 53,533 acres, of valuable land.

The Proprietors take this method of cautioning all perſons againſt making payments to ſaid commiſſioners for any purchaſes made of them, or of purchaſing any part of ſaid lands from any other perſon, as they mean to defend their property, ſo illegally ſold, as well againſt the commiſſioners aforeſaid, as all other perſons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow citizens they propoſe ſhortly to give a ſtatement of the combination formed for the purchaſe of this property, and the names of the perſons concerned therein. 4t

The Beautiful Horſe

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerkendall's mill, at the rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, payment to be made by the firſt of November next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, ſtout made, 6 years old this ſpring. His make and carriage will recommend him to thoſe who pleaſe to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1797.

Public Vendue

OF Cotton and Wool Cards, finiſhed Card Boards, and Tools for making and nailing on Cards, &c. will be held at my Office on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, for Caſh. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, German townſhip, a Negro Man named ESSEX, a luſty fellow, full 6 feet high, very large feet and hands, much marked with the ſmall pox, thick lips, bold and ill looking; had on and took with a blue ſailor's jacket, lined with old cloth of a dark grey colour, two waiſtcoats, one a light grey caſſimer, the other a red and yellow calicoe, two pair of overalls, one a drab coloured cloth, the other ſtriped nankeen one pair of dark coloured linſey trowſers, two ſhirts, one an old fine ſhirt, the other muſlin ruffled at the wriſts and boſom, two pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, a new felt hat not lined, old ſhoes; he went away on the 24th of December laſt, and I am informed has changed his name to Harry, and ſays he is a blackſmith, but he does not know much of that buſineſs. I have reaſon to believe he has gone towards Preſqu'iſle or Niagara. The above reward will be paid to any perſon for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid ſlave ſo that his maſter may get him again, with reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN HUSTON.

Feb. 22, 1797.

If he ſhould be apprehended great care muſt be taken or he will eſcape.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 150 acres of the firſt quality, on which is eight acres of meadow cleared, and about 20 more may be made, 40 acres of upland cleared, all under good fence, and well watered, lying in North Huntingtons townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands with the forks of the Glade and Greenſburgh roads. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM MARSHELL.

March 2, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

And Poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THE Houſe in which Mr. William Turnbull now lives. It is two ſtories high, there are three rooms on the firſt floor with fire places, four comfortable lodging rooms and a ſtore room, in the ſecond ſtory, alſo a good kitchen, pantry, and pump room ceiled, an excellent pump, a cellar divided into apartments, a garden with fruit trees, a clover patch, &c. For terms apply to JOHN IRWIN, at the corner of Third and Liberty ſtreets.

Pittſburgh, March 7, 1797.

The noted BULL

NONPAREIL,

WILL be kept this ſeaſon at the farm of the ſubſcriber, at the low price of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of Oats.

Nonpareil ſcorns to build his worth on a long train of brilliant anceſtors, though he can boaſt of the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood of old Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand dam. His ſtrength and activity will juſtify his character, and his iſſue has evinced the ſtock from whence he ſprang.

GEO. HARTSHORN.

Forks of Yough, March 7, 1797.

DOCUMENTS,

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our laſt.)

I muſt now advert to ſome others of Mr. Adet's charges againſt the government of the United States.

1ſt. "It [the government of the United States] put in queſtion whether it ſhould execute the treaties, or receive the agents of the rebel and proſcribed princes." And is there any thing in this unjuſtifiable or extraordinary? Was it eaſy for a nation diſtant as ours, to obtain promptly ſuch accurate information as would enable it duly to eſtimate the varying condition of France? In 1791, the conſtitution formed by the conſtituent aſſembly was accepted by Louis the 16th; it was notified to the United States in March 1792. Congreſs deſired the Preſident to communicate to the king of the French their congratulation, on the occaſion. In Auguſt 1792 the king was ſuſpended. In September Royalty was aboliſhed; and in January 1793, Louis the 16th tried and condemned by the Convention, ſuffered death. Was it eaſy to keep pace with the rapid ſucceſſion of the revolutionary events? And was it unlawful for our government under ſuch circumſtances even to *deliberate*? I do not find that information of the death of the king was received from our miniſter at Paris until May 1ſt 1793. The news however had previouſly arrived in ſuch manner as to attract the attention of government; for in April the Preſident had determined to receive a miniſter from the French Republic. And it is remarkable that this was before he knew that a miniſter had arrived in the United States. This promptitude in deciding a leading queſtion does not bear any ſtrong marks of heſitation. And was there no merit in this ready determination to acknowledge the French Republic? Had it been before acknowledged by any power on the Globe? How long did *France heſitate* to acknowledge the Republic of the United States? A year & a half. And under what circumſtances was the acknowledgment finally made? After the capture of a whole Britiſh army appeared to have eſtabliſhed our independence. But of this more hereafter.—In matters of importance (and what could be more important than the deciſion of a neutral and allied nation on queſtions perhaps involving war or peace?) is it the part of wiſdom to reject all deliberations even on points which do not obviouſly preſent difficulties? Will not prudence dictate to him who is to decide great national queſtions rather to deliberate long than riſk the conſequences of haſty deciſions?

2d "It made an inſidious proclamation "of neutrality."

I have already remarked that this proclamation received the pointed approbation of Congreſs, and I might truly add of the great body of the citizens of the United States. And what was the general object of this proclamation? To preſerve us in a ſtate of *peace*. And have not the miniſters of France declared that their government did not deſire us to enter into the war? And how was peace to be preſerved? By an impartial neutrality. And was it not then the duty of the chief executive to proclaim this to our citizens, and to inform them what acts would be deemed departures from their neutral duties? This was done by the proclamation. It declared it to be the duty, intereſt and diſpoſition of the United States to adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerant powers: It warned the citizens to avoid all acts which might contravene that diſpoſition: it declared that whoſoever of the citizens ſhould render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of theſe powers or by carrying to any of them articles deemed contraband of war, would not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment and forfeiture: and that the Preſident had given inſtructions to the proper officers to proſecute all perſons who ſhould violate the law of nations with reſpect to the powers at war or any of them. To what in all this can the epithet *inſidious* be applied? On the contrary, is not the whole tranſaction ſtamped with *candor* and *good faith*?

3d. "By its *chicaneries*, it abandoned French privateers to its courts of juſtice." *Abandoned them to its courts of juſtice!* Sir, you know many of the judges perſonally, & all of them by reputation, and that their

contradictors need no vindication from such an insinuation. They are judges with whose administration of justice our fellow citizens are satisfied; and we believe they may challenge the world to furnish a proof that they have ever dispensed justice with equality, or impartiality to foreigners. I will only add here one remark, that the correspondences with the French ministers formerly published joined to these now furnished you with the other documents accompanying them, will show how loudly they can complain of the proceedings in our courts, and at the same time with how little justice.

4th. "It eluded the amicable mediation of the Republic for breaking the chains of its citizens at Algiers." We did not entertain any doubt of the friendly disposition of the French Republic to aid us in this business. But what was really done we have never known. You will find herewith Mr. Fauchet's letter of June 4th, 1794, the answer of the Secretary of State on the 6th, to which Mr. Adet refers. The information on the subject which Mr. Fauchet expected "in a little time from Europe" probably never arrived: at least it was never communicated to our government. There is surely in the Secretary's answer no evidence that our government were unwilling to accept the mediation of the republic. On the contrary, we have relied upon it to aid our negociations with the Barbary powers. Accordingly, when colonel Humphreys went from hence in 1793 cloathed with powers for negociating peace with those states, he was particularly instructed to solicit the mediation of the French Republic; and for that purpose on his way, from Lisbon to Paris, where also our minister, the committee of public safety manifested their disposition to contribute to the success of his mission. But colonel Humphreys was at the same time authorised to depute Joseph Donaldson Esq. (who had been appointed consul of the United States for Tunis and Tripoli, and who went to colonel Humphreys from America) to negociate immediately a treaty with Algiers; for in a country where a negociation depended on so many contingencies, it was of the last importance to be ready to seize the favorable moment to effect a peace, whenever it should offer. Such a moment presented on Mr. Donaldson's arrival at Algiers. He had not been their forty eight hours before the treaty was concluded. It is also a fact that it was effected without the aid of the French consul at that place. However with respect to Mr. Donaldson's negociation, we are well informed that "his not confering with the consul of France was not his fault," and if he had done it that it would have injured his cause. Neither the republic nor her consul enjoying any credit with the Dey." But we are at the same time informed that the cause of this was transitory, and ought not to hinder us from endeavoring to engage her interest for our places and in that place for future occasions. Agreeably to this idea the agent of the United States applied to the French consul, Herculais at Algiers, the last spring, to recommend a suitable person to negociate a treaty with Tunis. The person recommended was employed, and we have been informed, had in part succeeded, & was expected to complete a treaty of peace. This information was communicated to our minister at Paris in a letter dated 30th of August last, from the French minister for foreign affairs, accompanied by an extract of a letter from the consul Herculais.

In all these transactions, far from discovering a trace of evidence to support Mr. Adet's charge, the reverse is manifestly proved.

5th. "Notwithstanding treaty stipulations, it allowed to be arrested vessels of the state."

While we admit the fact that French vessels have been arrested, we deny that the arrests have infringed any treaty stipulations. The details in this letter and the documents referred to, appear to us entirely to exculpate the government. And if neither the executive nor our tribunals could in any case take cognizance of captures which the French privateers called *prizes*, then they might take our own vessels in our rivers and harbors and our citizens be without redress. But "(8) it is an essential attribute of the jurisdiction of every country to preserve peace, to punish acts in breach of it, and to restore property taken by force within its limits. Were the armed vessels of any nation to cut away one of our own from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to choose to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redressing the wrong? Where it the vessel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? Were it seized in any others or on the shores of the United States, the right of redressing is still the same: and humble indeed would be our condition were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign consul, or on negociation with diplomatic agents."

The same reasoning will apply to captures made by illegal privateers; that is by such as were armed and equipped in the ports of the United States: for if being by the law of the nations the right of our government, and as a neutral power, its duty to prevent such armaments, it must also be its right & duty by all means in its power, to restrain the acts of such armaments done in violation of its rights and in defiance of its authority.

And such were the arrangments made by French people in the ports of the United States. And the most effectual means of defeating their unlawful practices was the seizing of their prizes brought within our jurisdiction. It is very possible, indeed, that in some cases the irritated subjects or public agents of nations whose property was taken by French privateers might commence vexatious prosecutions: but this is no more than happens frequently among our own citizens; and in every nation in the world; and the only restraints on the vindictive passions of men, in such cases, which the policy of free governments has imposed, are the damages which the courts compel the malicious prosecutor to pay to the injured party. If, as Mr Adet asserts, damages have in two cases only been granted by the courts to French privateers, even when the decisions have been in their favor, it has arisen from their own conduct, or the omission of their counsel; or from accidential circumstances, which, in the opinion of the courts, furnished reasonable presumptions against them of having violated the laws, either by illegally arming in our ports or making the captures within our jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, they have, in the event of contrary decisions, been always condemned to pay damages, we may venture to say it was because they were always in the wrong. For no one will find sufficient ground to impeach the discernment or integrity of our courts.

6th. "It suffered England, by insulting its neutrality to interrupt its commerce with France."

That our commerce has been interupted by the armed vessels of England, and sometimes with circumstances of insult, we certainly shall not attempt to deny; as the universal resentment and indignation excited by those injuries were admissions of the fact—but that the government has *connived* at the practice (for that Mr. Adet must have intended to insinuate by the word "suffered") all its acts most forcibly contradict. It was because of those aggressions that preparations for war were commenced, and to demand satisfaction for them was the leading object of Mr. Jay's mission to London. Satisfaction was demanded; and the arrangements agreed on for rendering it, are now in execution at London. But if by "suffered" Mr. Adet means that we did not arm, that is, make war on England, to obtain the indemnification, when humanity, reason and the law of nations prescribe the mode of previous peaceable demand—to these very principles we may appeal for our justification; and if it is necessary to go further, we say; That as an independant nation, we must be left to determine in what manner we can most benificially obviate an evil, and when it is most proper for us to repel an injury. To deny us this right of judgment, is to deny our independence.—We have not been insensible either to our honor or our interest. If we have manifested much longer-suffering, we have not been singular. Neutral nations very commonly endure many temporary evils—because these appear light when compared with the calamities of war; and they look forward, as we have done, to a period when returning justice may redress their wrongs. This period we trust will arrive in regard to those we are now suffering from the French Republic. If a nation not bound to us by treaty, and between whom and ourselves actual circumstances and many recollections tended to excite peculiar passions, engaged to render us justice, shall we expect less of an avowed friend?

We may here properly inquire, what could have been the understanding of the parties on this point when the treaty of 1778 was made between France and the United States. She knew that notwithstanding the extent of our country and its rapid increase in population, many years must elapse before we could form a powerful navy to protect our commerce. She knew the conduct of maritime powers in all their wars—particularly she was acquainted with the maxims and measures of England, towards the commerce of neutral nations, in all her wars with France. And if knowing these things, France then expected that in all subsequent wars we should *compel* the maritime powers in general and G. Britain in particular to admit our commerce to perfect freedom, then instead of a treaty of *commerce* containing regulations for conducting it, when France should be at war, she would have demanded from us a stipulation, that in every future war in which she should be engaged with any other maritime power; we also should engage in it as her associate. But this is a condition which France was too just to demand, and to which the United States would never has agreed.

7. "Notwithstanding the faith of treaties, it gave an asylum to these same English, who after having insulted her flag, pillaged her citizens, came also to brave the American people in their ports, and to take a station whence to cruize, on a favorable opportunity, against the French."

This like most of Mr. Adet's charges, is but the renewal of the complaints of his predecessor, Mr. Fauchet, and the vindication of the government will appear in the answers and communications from the secretary of state to that minister, in the years 1794 and 1795. The cases particularly noticed where those of the British frigate Terpsichore and her prize la Montague; and of the British frigate Thetis and her prize [illegible] frigates [illegible] French privateers [illegible] vance and la Sullon the also mentioned, but without any [illegible] circumstances to justify [illegible] which, of course is precluded. That of the Terpsichore and her prize appears to have been the first case of the kind in which the executive of the United States and those of the particular states were called to interfere; and therefore, it will not be thought extraordinary if the executive of Virginia was unprepared with arrangments to give instant effect to the stipulation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, forbidding an asylum to the armed vessels of the enemies of France and their prizes. What delay took place seems to have been the result of accident; certainly not of design. And by letters from this department the executive were earnestly pressed to take the necessary order for a prompt execution, in future, of this part of the treaty. But why should the French ministers complain with such energy, that a British ship of war, with her prize, remained in one of our ports during perhaps twenty or five and twenty days; when against the earnest requests and orders of the executive, the French privateers, armed in our ports in violation of the laws, long continued to keep on our coast and enter our harbors, thence on favorable opportunities, to cruise against their enemies? The Columbia or Carmagnole continued such her unlawful acts for more than a year.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

OFFENBURG, November 21st.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN,

From Head Quarters of Arch Duke Charles.

THIS morning at six o'clock the French made a sally from their entrenched camp near Kehl, and attacked with the greatest impetuosity, the village of Sundheim which they carried. They also forced some of the Austrian entrenchments. The reserves rallied promptly to the points which had been forced, they attacked with their usual ardour, and compelled the French to retreat to their entrenchments. The engagement was extremely brisk, especially at the retaking of the village of Sundheim.

General Moreau commanded this sortie, the object of which was to destroy the works and the lines of contravallation, and make themselves masters of the park of artillery.

They promised themselves thereby to compel the Austrians to desist from their ulterior projects on Kehl, and to procure to the French army tranquil winter quarters. The confidence which existed in the advanced posts a long time was favourable to the French enterprise. They approached a centinel—the unhappy man accustomed to see them at the advanced posts, suffered himself to be amused with their words of confidence. He was poignarded before he had time to leave his post, which was surprised, they entered one redoubt which they took by this means, from thence they turned the left of the Austrian entrenchments. Notwithstanding this advantage, they found the most obstinate resistance at several of the points. One redoubt occupied by sixty five men of the regiment of Stzaray, after having cut to pieces the greater part of the column which attacked it, was not taken but by the death of all these brave Hungarians. The arch duke arrived from Offenburg during the affair, and contributed not a little by his presence, by the enthusiasm and confidence which his presence inspires in the troops, to repulse the enemy. The major general, prince Frederick of Orange, who commands the centre of the position before Kehl, conducted himself on this occasion in the most distinguished manner.

He arrived at the moment when the corps surprised had been compelled to abandon one part of the line. He marched daringly at the head of a company of the regiment of Stzaray. The boldness of this troop arrested the assailants. During these transactions the reserves arrived, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. This is generally estimated from two to three thousand men. They carried away four pieces of cannon from the Austrians, and spiked some others. The archduke, who in action is always where there is most danger, had in this affair, five or six persons or horses killed and wounded among a small suit, which he had with him. The adjutant of General La Tour, who was of this number, was killed by a cannon ball. The Austrians the night following, contracted the limits of the French by a parallel, which extends to the chaussee of Neusmuhl, and that of Rastadt. The works which are not more than one thousand two hundred paces from the fort of Kehl, have not been the least interrupted by the sortie of the French, and Austrians are labouring to complete them.

The directory have, by a decree, charged the minister of police, to communicate to the citizen Reybaz, ci-devant minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Geneva,

PRIVATE

Extract of a letter

Quarters, dated

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Dec. 5.—The

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letter from Batz

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obliged him to retreat

a column of 4,000

masters of the heights of

would have been effected

had not a battalion

who had lost the

The whole loss amounts

Pont de Pontons near

necessity abandoned, and

my."

VERONA,

A part of the Lom

citizen Vaudoni, levied

has arrived here from

caps on which are

"Regeneration, Liberty

They are mostly young men

to accustom themselves to the

military life.)

American Intelligence.

BOSTON,

We have seen a letter

of Germany, to a

town, which paints, in the

colours, the devastations made

in Suabia, Franconia, and

cites a series of

which almost defy

try are almost every

houses burnt,

waste. We should

the above, had we

per, complaints of

the government

subordination.

ALBANY,

On Tuesday the

respectable number

laity from the

of this state, met

themselves into

the name of the

ciety of the

business of the day

mon by the Rev.

Union College,

kingdom come.

The design of

pupation of the

the frontier [illegible]

dian tribes, of

states. Perhaps

rit of love,

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

From the annual returns from the treasury department of the United States to Congress, that the exports for one year ending on the 30th of September 1796, amount to sixty seven millions of dollars. And tho' the prudence of the merchants and underwriters greatly restrains for the moment, the foreign commerce of the United States, on account of the depredations of the belligerent powers, yet *still* maintains the great price of ten dollars and one halfpiper barrel. The *rapid progress* of American exports it is curious to mark. It has been as follows—

In the year ending with		Dollars.
Sept. 1791,	they were	18,399,202
do.	do. 1792	25,005,568
do.	do. 1793	26,000,000
do.	do. 1794	33,000,000
do.	do. 1795	48,000,000
do.	do. 1796	67,000,000

This last sum of sixty seven millions of dollars would purchase *all* the national debt at its true market price, and defray *all* the expences of government for the current year.

By a document laid before Congress yesterday, it appears that returns from the officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed, so far as yet known officially.

16 who are called citizens of the U. States.
8 citizens of Massachusetts.
6 ditto Rhode Island.
2 ditto New York.
4 ditto Pennsylvania.
2 ditto Delaware.
3 ditto Maryland.
1 ditto Virginia.

42 Citizens.
12 British subjects.
26 Foreigners, of other countries than Great Britain.
27 Whose country is unknown.

107 In all exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

The following inscription was placed under the Bust of the President of the United States, at the celebration of the anniversary of his birth-day in New-York.

BELOVED FATHER
And deliverer of his country,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Born the 22d February, Anno Domini, 1732;
Whose unexampled military talents raised him to the command of the
AMERICAN ARMY;
Whose virtues and patriotic zeal, firmness, Prudence and disinterested services displayed On all momentous occasions,
At once signalized him as the most suitable character, to perform the various confidential and important duties annexed to the office of
President of the United States;
To which he was called
From domestic retirement by the unanimous voice of more than three millions of
Enlightened Freemen,
Conspired to their choice by gratitude.
In which station
Experience has evinced him an
Independent, wise, deliberate and honest Statesman,
Whose uniform conduct, proves a life dedicated to the welfare and happiness
Of his Fellow Citizens.
Drawn to the period of declining years,
And exhausted by unceasing services to his Country—is compelled by an ardent desire of resuming the peaceful retreat of private life
TO RESIGN.
That he may long live to enjoy unalloyed
Health and happiness,
Must be the solemn wish of every grateful
AMERICAN.

BUONAPARTE's CRADLE,

Is said by some to have been rocked at Middletown, in Connecticut. The hints on this momentous topic are numerous. It is expected soon that other states will claim the honor of his birth, and disputes will arise, similar to those which agitated the seven cities of old, the claimants of Homer. We think that, "Investigator," the writer of an article on this subject in the Albany paper, will supercede Monsieur Le Craufaz, Doctor Watts, and all other logicians.—Young gentlemen, members of democratic clubs, sophimores and others, may improve their reasoning faculty, by poring over the late register of the Mantua hero's birth.—Mr. Burke's brother, a very hopeful young lad, though a cabin boy, saw the Mediterranean in the year 1780, was taken, nobody knows by whom, and carried the Lord knows where; therefore, it is manifest that the art of jockeying horses in Connecticut, or the love of a farm in Corsica, or Buonaparte, make Alvinzy fly over the Alps like a wild duck, pull Wurmser's nightcap over his head, and bleed and blister the Austrian army.

Vermont Journal.

OR, SUNDAY MORNING.

AN ESSAY.

IT was Sunday morning. All the bells were beginning for church and the streets were filled with people moving to all directions. Here numbers of well dressed persons, and a long train of charity children, who were thronging in at the wide doors of a handsome church. There a small number almost equally gay in dress, were entering an elegant meeting house. Up one alley, a Roman Catholic congregation was turning into a retired chapel, every one crossing himself with a finger dipt in holy water as he went in—The opposite side of the street was covered with a train of quakers, distinguished by their plain and neat attire and sedate aspect, who walked, without ceremony, into a room as plain as themselves, and took their seats, the men on one side, and the women on the other, in silence. A spacious building was filled with an overflowing crowd of Methodists, most of them meanly habited, but decent and serious in demeanour; while a small society of Baptists in the neighbourhood quietly occupied their humble place of assembly.

Presently the different services began—The churches resounded with a solemn organ, and with the indistinct murmurs of a large body of people following the minister in responsive prayers. From the meetings we heard the slow psalm, and the single voice of the leader of their devotions. The Roman Catholic chapel was enlivened by strains of music and tinkling of a small bell, and a perpetual change of service and ceremonia. A profound silence, and unvarying look and posture, announced the self recollection and mental devotion of the quakers.

Mr. Ambrose led his son Edwin round all these different assemblies as a spectator—Edwin viewed every thing with great attention, and was often impatient to enquire of his father the meaning of what he heard: but Mr. Ambrose would not suffer him to disturb any of the congregation even by a whisper. When they had gone through the whole, Edwin found a great number of questions to put to his father, who explained every thing to him in the best manner he could. At last Edwin said, but why cannot all these people agree to go to the same place and worship God in the same way?—And why should they agree? answered his father:—Do not you see that people differ in a hundred other things? Do they all dress alike, and keep the same hours, and use the same amusements?—Aye, but these are things in which they have a right to do as they please. And they have a right to worship God as they please; it is their own business, and concerns none but themselves.

But has not God ordered particular ways of worshiping him? He has directed the *mind* and *spirit* with which he is to be worshipped, but not the particular *form* and *manner*; that is left for every one to chuse, according as suits his temper and opinion. All these people like their own way best, and why would they leave it for the choice of another? Religion is one of the things in which *mankind were made to differ*.

The several congregations now began to be dismissed, and the streets was again overspread with persons of all the different sects, going promiscuously to their different homes—It chanced that a poor man fell down in the street, in a fit of apoplexy, and lay for dead. His wife and children lay round him, crying and lamenting in the bitterest distress. The beholders immediately flocked round, and, with looks and expressions of the warmest compassion, gave them their help. A churchman raised the man from the ground, by lifting him under the arms, whilst a dissenter held his head, and wiped his face with his handkerchief. A Roman Catholic lady took out her smelling bottle, and assiduously applied it to his nose. A Methodist ran for a doctor. A Quaker supported and comforted the woman, and a Baptist took care of her children.

Edwin and his father were among the spectators. Here, said Mr. Ambrose, is a thing in *which mankind were made to agree*.

DULL TIMES.

FROM THE MARYLAND JOURNAL.

NO buſineſs ſtirring—all things at a ſtand—
People complain they have no caſh in hand.
'Dull times!' re echoes now from ev'ry quarter
Even from father to the ſon and daughter.
Merchants try out, "No money to be had;"
Retailers ſay, "The times are very bad;"
Mechanics work, but they can get no pay;
Beaux dreſs genteel, and ladies too are gay.
Caſh very ſcarce—plays acted thrice a week—
Buſineſs ſo dull, amuſements ſtill we ſeek.
Some live away, and then perhaps they fail,
While many run in debt, and go to gaol.
The females muſt have ribbons, gauze & lace,
And paint beſides, to ſmooth a wrinkled face;
Short waiſt, ſilk gown, court dreſs, and a new ſaſh:
Dull times indeed, my friend!—there is no caſh
The bucks will dreſs genteel, go to the play,
Sit up all night, and lay a bed all day;
Powder an empty pate, look ſmart and grim,
Follow each trifling paſſion or odd whim.
Are theſe bad times, when people will profeſs
To follow faſhions, and delight in dreſs?
No—times are good, but people are to blame,
Who ſpend too much, and juſtly merit ſhame.

CAUTION AND INFORMATION.

Monongahela, March 10, 1797.

Strayed near Stolen over last night a bay horse, by himself, from the subscriber, living in Logan Township, Lancaster County, a little black pay hause I sit all awhile rite on, erry body tos ho him, bases before and dreds behind, and of his side is pliste, and all along pack is sore—He can thump over dree rales, he took mit him my naper Paul Shanks hause; pot dat was a meer, and he can thump a liddle doo—any poddy dat will take up de hause otter de meer shall bay vive bounds otter. I will put de law in vorse against all de peples.

To be Rented or Sold,

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or less, situated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1797.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, a Negro man named NED, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 29 years of age, a handsome fellow, and very black, was born and bred at the place above described, and has never travelled abroad—had on and took with him a blue halfthick sailors jacket and overalls, a jacket and overalls of striped cotton, green and black, one shirt of seven hundred home made linen, three yards of muslin, two pair of shoes, one fur and one wool hat; one striped linsey waistcoat red and blue, and one spotted velvet waistcoat. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him so that his master may get him again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by*

JOHN BELL.

March 15, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A *Valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Elkhorn run, in Moon township, Allegheny county, about nine mile from the river Ohio, and three from the town of M'Intosh, containing about 300 acres, about 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling house, double barn and stables, also a young orchard of about 40 apple trees, together with a number of peach and other fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises*

JOHN CLIFFARD.

March 11, 1797.

Whereas a certain Samuel Fox *of Allegheny county, received a note from the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, for forty nine pounds and ten pence halfpenny, bearing date the 18th day of February 1797, and payable about the first of March or last of April, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.*

JAMES LEETCH.

March 9, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber gave Jacob Vantreese a note for one hundred dollars, payable in August 1797. in consideration of a tract of land purchased of said Vantreese, but not being able to fulfil his agreement, returned the note, but afterwards obtained it by some means, probably with intention to sell it, all persons are cautioned from buying said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

Wm. M'FADEN.

March 13, 1796.

Whereas my wife Susannah has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Connell's Ville, Bullskin township, Fayette county, on the 14th of May last, a bay mare colt rising three years old, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, she is a natural trotter. As she has not been heard of since she went away, it is supposed she is concealed by some person. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

Whereas the subscriber *gave a note of hand to William M'Call for £ 22, dated October 15, 1795, and afterwards after said note was paid to said M'Call, he gave it into the hands of a certain Daniel Hamnell, who brought a suit in court against the subscriber for the recovery of the same, but court having determined in favor of the subscriber, he therefore takes this method of cautioning all persons against taking an assignment on said note, as, if they do they will subject themselves to a certain loss.*

JONATHAN HARLAN, jun.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of WESTMORELAND FURNACE, Forges and LANDS thereto belonging, situate in Youghiogonier Valley, Westmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Castings and Bar Iron, and is equal, if not superior, to any in the Western Country in quality and quantity. For further information apply at the works.

March 15, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The following is an extract of a letter said to be received by a respectable house in New London, on the 2d instant, from a merchant in Grenada, dated Feb. 4. Our readers will give it all the credit they think it deserves:

"By the packet just arrived from England, we have received information that peace has taken place between France and England. The mails is not yet opened."

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, General Washington and family left this city for Mount Vernon.

Wednesday the brig Lindamin, Captain M'Leran, was seized (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America, for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Washington, the ship lately condemned for the like illegal practices—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand cuffs, chains and other shackles were discovered, and as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for network, &c. some concealed in the well room, and the rest among the ballast.

From Captain Marchant of the schooner Sally, arrived on Wednesday from St. Bartholomew's we have the following articles:

"That previous to his sailing from that port, the ship Hope, Bambridge, of Philadelphia, had arrived there in 38 days from Bordeaux, the Captain of which informed, that Mr. Pinckney had been refused by the French Directory, as minister from the United States, and that the condition on which he was permitted to reside at Paris were such only as were usually granted to other foreigners: also that the Brest fleet had sailed.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the house of representatives of the United States.

Whereas it is stated to this house, in the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 15th of February, "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, esquire, late secretary of state, for monies advanced to him for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers, and agents for the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies." Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury lay before this house, at their next session, information of the amount of monies so received by the said Edmund Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and what measures have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, to the Secretary of War, dated Boston, February 27, 1797.

"We had a dreadful fire broke out on Saturday morning at the rope walks west of Boston, which entirely consumed the whole (three in number) one of which belonged to messrs. Jeffry and Russell, where we had lodged seventy five tons of hemp, for the use of our frigate, about fifty tons of which was spun up into yarn, that by the great exertions of our people from the yard, is saved: the remainder of the hemp, supposed about twenty five or thirty tons is totally lost—there are three or four dwelling houses adjoining the rope walks likewise lost."

Latin and Greek School,

WILL be opened next week at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county, by the subscriber, who hopes, from the facility he has had in teaching the classics, and the strict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

HENRY KANE.

February 6, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '94 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Bay Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reported to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding six, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiskey, that will be delivered at my house in good sufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th March next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, in Second street, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short street—A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All persons who have claims against the subscriber are desired to produce them as soon as possible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the state) for payment, and those who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more desired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *subscribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the east side of French Creek, in Alleghany county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.*

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to load and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. Those who have applied for Lots in this Town are desired to come forward and [illegible] before the [illegible] March next, else they [illegible]

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of February 1796, entitled "An act to erect part of Washington county into a separate county," will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Residue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the same day, where the terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
} Trustees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4 1797.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have set up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, where those who please to favor them with their custom may depend on having their work well done, in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE *HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findlay's.*

Eight Hundred and Fifty acres of Land in Campbell county, state of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) borders on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend, most of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole year; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Bourbon to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural beauties or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several useful small buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance. Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place will shew it.

One hundred and fifteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will admit of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, several good cabbins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the subscriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 11th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLARKE.

November 12, 1796.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

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the beginning of May last, on the state road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, advertising, &c.

JAMES M'CLELLOUGH.

December 27, 1796.

ALL persons having any demands against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

To be sold at private sale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling House, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, situated in Second street. As few houses in this town are constructed on a better plan for business of every kind. It will suffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. for further particulars, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchase money, a considerable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and possession given on the first of June next.*

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1797.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwise they will be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN METZGER.

Feb. 12, 1797.

N. B. All costs that stands on my docket unpaid, and if not discharged against the time above mentioned will be collected without favor or affection.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

River, [illegible] some time [illegible] of a brown [illegible] underbit [illegible] is desired to come, prove charges and take her

JOHN [illegible]

Jan. 26, 1797.

All persons indebted [illegible] subscriber are requested [illegible] ment immediately, and all [illegible] have any demands, [illegible] requested to prelent them [illegible] ment. I flatter myself [illegible] be attended to, as I am [illegible] not to be trifled with [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7.

Town Lots

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on* 8th *of May next, or if not continue from day to day, until sold,* THIRTY LOTS *in Pittsburgh, eight of which lots are bounded on the north side of* [illegible] *alley called Cross alley, and* 105 *feet deep to a* [illegible] *feet wide, which runs from aforesaid along the end of said alley; also eleven Lots bounding on Liberty street on the south side of* [illegible] *Lot is* 60 *feet front on* [illegible] *feet deep to a new laid out alley called Brewery alley, running from street to Cross alley aforesaid—on the north side of Liberty street aforesaid, each Lot* 60 *feet front and* 110 *feet deep to the* 16 *feet alley; a small triangular Lot No.* [illegible] *Front, West and Liberty streets; a triangular Lot No.* [illegible] *a story log House with a stone chimney for twenty five pounds. Also Lots on Second, Short, and Liberty streets; a triangular Lot No.* 338 *on Liberty street, running back to Fourth street and the end of Lot No.* 337 *running back to Short street, with a front of* [illegible] *feet on Short and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, the property of the late company of Marmie & Co. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and for the other considerable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. with whom a plan of the Town may be also seen.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN [illegible]

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the sum of one hundred pounds Pennsylvania currency, payable the 1st day of July, 1796; and whereas the said Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and also, that the subscriber paid several sums of money to said Stoops, and other persons by his order, before the bond became due, and there is several executions against the property which the subscriber purchased of the said Stoops, all persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of said bond as he is determined to pay it unless compelled by law. Should any person have the bond they are requested to bring it here, and should there any thing be found due on settlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

Giffin and M[illegible]son,

HAVING agreed to dissolve their partnership after the first day of April next, request all those indebted to the partnership to discharge their accounts by that day, and those having demands against the same are desired to call for payment.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1797.